

RAPID ASSESSMENT OF UNORGANISED, INFORMAL AND MIGRANT WORKERS

About the Rapid Assessment

This assessment is a joint effort by the Centre for Labour Research and Action (CLRA), Habitat Forum (Inhaf) and Mashal with the Department of Sociology at Savitribai Phule Pune University.

In response to the current crisis under Covid-19, relief work was begun by CLRA, Inhaf and Mashal directed towards those (including migrant labour, informal & unorganised sector and slum dwellers) in distress or stranded in parts of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. With a rising chorus across the country to open State borders and stories of different struggles reaching the organisations, a team was assembled to undertake a rapid survey to assess the needs of those at their places of work and assistance needed for those who wish to return to their villages.

Our findings presented here draws on data we were able to collate from 592 respondents covering migrant, informal and unorganised workers in Gujarat-Rajasthan and Maharashtra. The interviews were carried out between 23rd April and 1st May 2020.

We have used the data at hand to make quick observations and based on this, some key recommendations. A detailed data analysis may find other nuances that this rapid assessment may have missed and slight variation in data, but should not impact overall findings.

Method:

- A sample of unorganised, informal and migrant labour workers was drawn from partners involved in this assessment and other local organisations.
- Questions were focused on employment, Covid-19 awareness & support and assessing current need and decisions needed to support either staying back or facilitating return to their villages.
- Interviews were conducted individually over the phone by oriented staff members and entered directly into a Google form.

Limitations:

- Rajasthan data is a very small sample and covers only brick kiln workers but are presented here as part our findings.
- Several key questions were multiple choice answers but we had not asked respondents to rank their choices so we will not be able to determine priority. Therefore when analysing multiple choice answers, where respondents have selected many options: we have given both the first selected choice and also considered the frequency with which a particular choice occurs whether selected as first, second or third when answering.
- Many labourers were hard on cash and supplies and did not respond.
- A number of migrants were not reachable over the phone due to discharged phones likely due to the inability of workers to recharge talk time at the moment.
- We do not as yet have a perspective of the challenge from women and children particularly in Gujarat-Rajasthan as the interviewees were primarily men.

Coverage and Migrant Profile

Respondents: 592 unorganised and migrant labour across the three States with details as provided further.

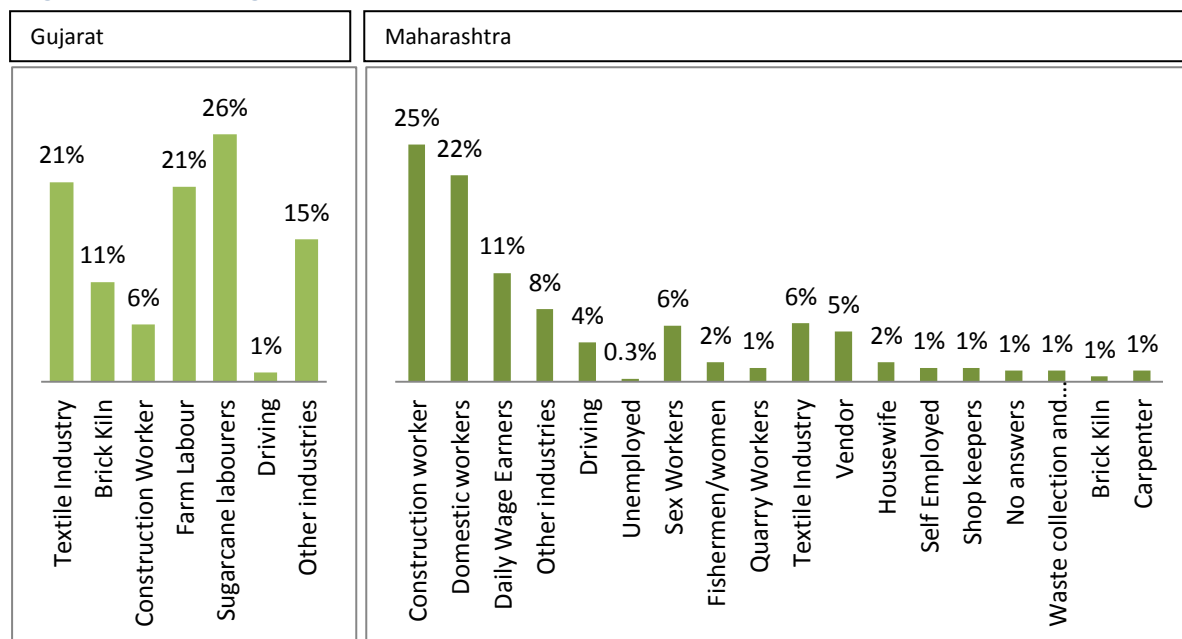
States: Maharashtra (341 workers), Gujarat (200 workers), Rajasthan (51 workers)

Gender:

Maharashtra 61% (Male), 39% (Female)

Gujarat-Rajasthan 97% (Male), 3% (Female)

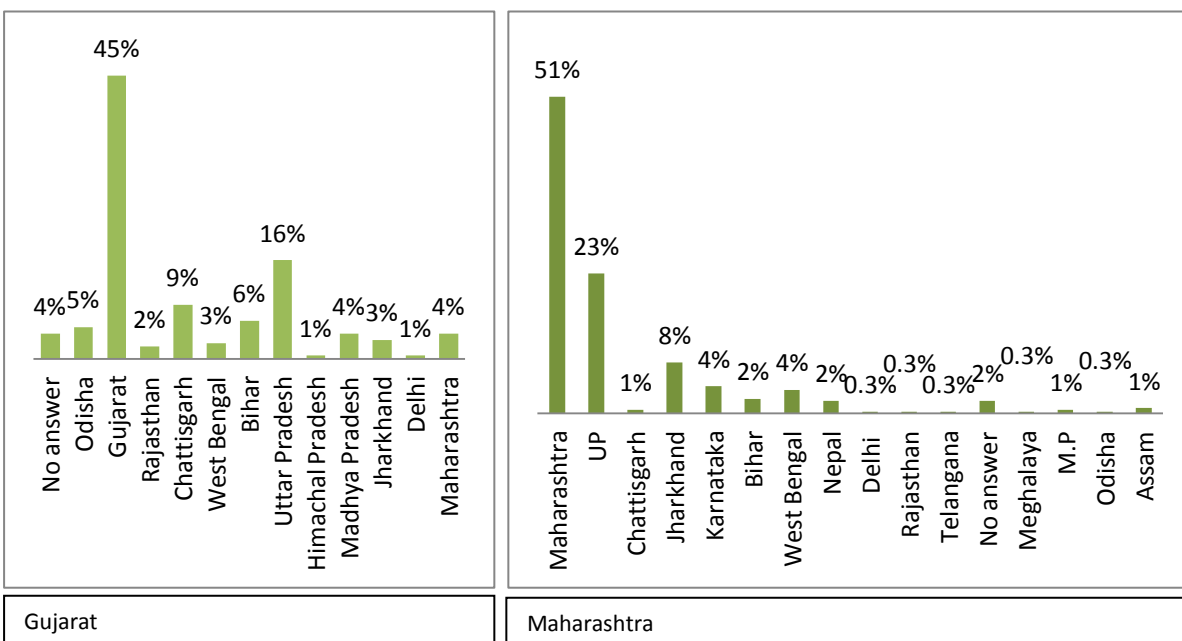
Migrant worker categories:



State of Origin:

45% of workers in Gujarat and 51% of workers in Maharashtra belong to the respective State itself.

Remaining workers belong to other States as given in the chart below.

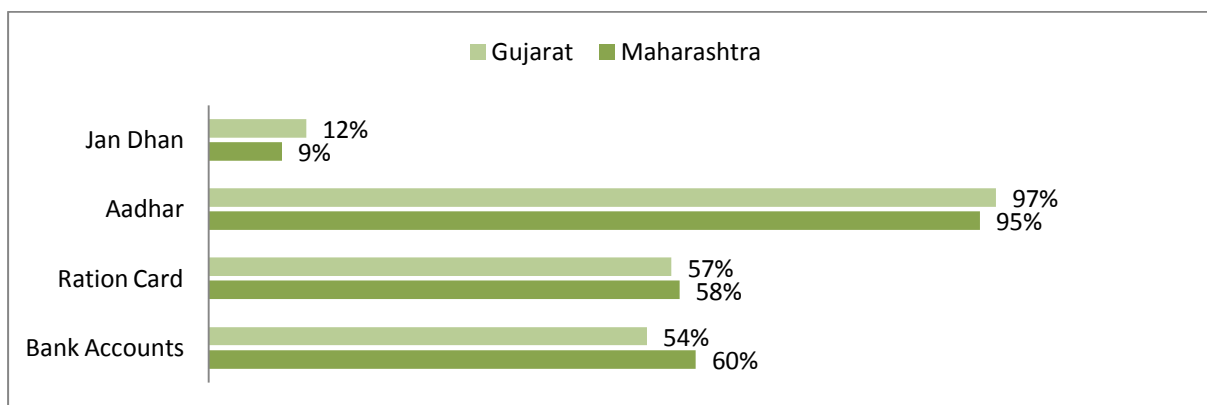


Overall Findings

These findings are based on a quick analysis of data received from the rapid assessment in Maharashtra and Gujarat-Rajasthan. Selected data tables and questionnaire used are included in the annexure.

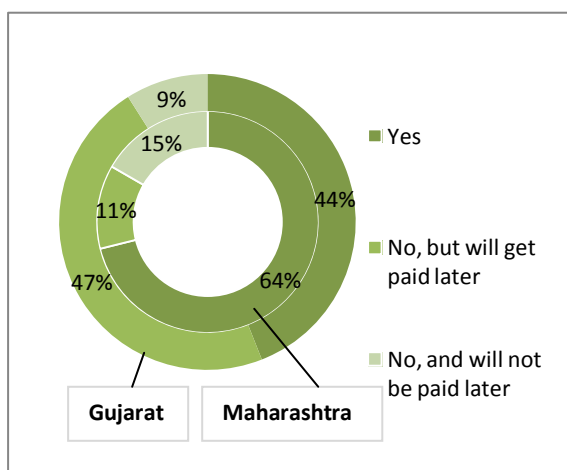
Most have Aadhar card but few have Bank accounts or Ration cards

- In Maharashtra, 60% of workers have a bank account compared to 54% in Gujarat.
- An overwhelming majority in two States have an Aadhar card but lack Ration cards, with the exception of Rajasthan's brick kiln workers. In Maharashtra only 58% have a ration card but 95% have Aadhar card. In Gujarat-Rajasthan, around 97% have an Aadhar card but ration card data varies: 57% Labourers in Gujarat have a ration card compared to 84% in Rajasthan.
- Those having Jan Dhan accounts were even lower in both States.

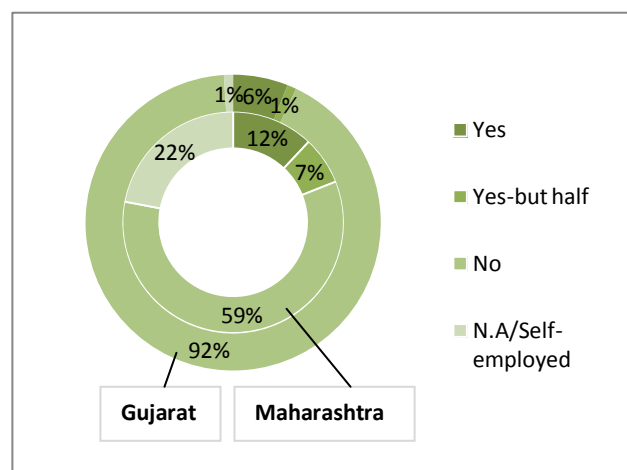


Worker Rights and Wages

- In Gujarat, 44% of respondents were paid wages for work done before the lockdown and 47% said they would receive wages later. An overwhelming 92% said they are not being paid during the lockdown, but many of these cover seasonal workers who are typically paid at the end of their work cycle which is end-May-June.



Has your employer paid wages prior to lockdown?



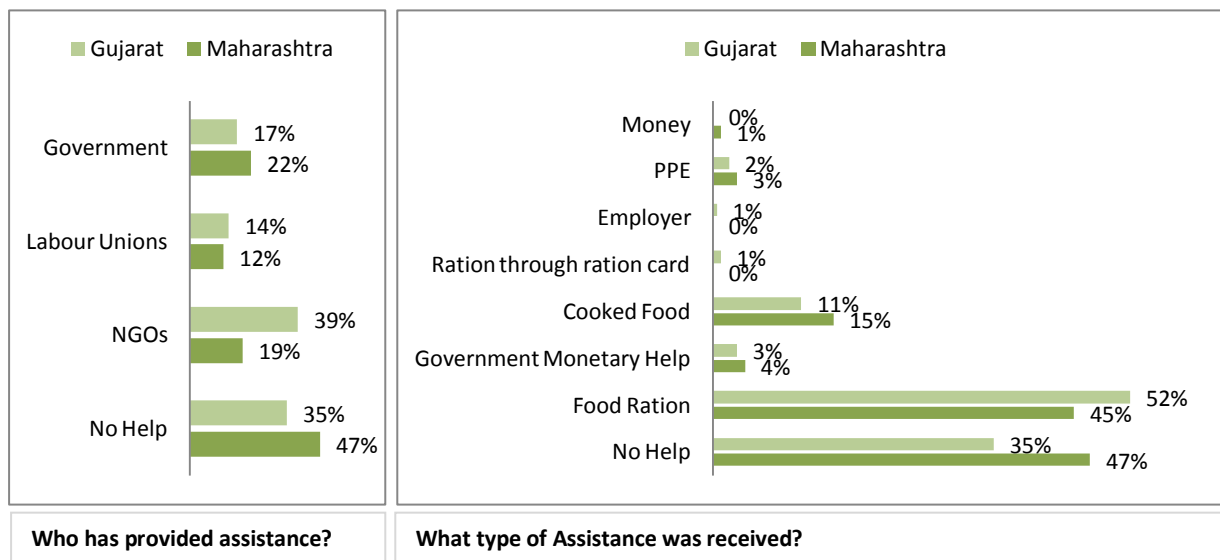
Has your employer paid wages during the lockdown?

- 61% of labourers in Gujarat also reported a multitude of employer-related grievances including a change in employer behaviour for the worse, lack of contact & therefore no way to ask for salary, and in some cases, being forced to continue working.

- On the other hand, amongst the brick kiln workers in Rajasthan payment is expected later and most labourers reported being treated well by the employer and assured of their job post-lockdown.
- In Maharashtra, 64% workers have been paid for work done prior and 59% say that they have not been paid under the current lockdown with an additional 22% stating that they are self-employed. However, 33% of those interviewed said that there was no contact with their employer and another 12% reported that employers provided no help and no job assurance post-lockdown.

Relief Assistance is primarily from NGOs and focused on Food Ration

- Large numbers of workers have received no help and where they have, it is being channelled primarily through NGOs, labour unions/Self-Help groups and the Government. If we calculate based on frequency with which answer occurred amongst all those interviewed, we find that in both States NGOs play a large role with Government having a marginally higher role in Maharashtra.
- 47% of workers in Maharashtra received no help, and the remaining obtained help from NGOs (19%), Labour unions (12%) and Government (22%).
- 35% in Gujarat and all the brick kiln workers in Rajasthan have received no help of any kind. The remaining in Gujarat received help from NGOs (39%), Labour unions (14%) and Government (17%).
- This data includes a small number of workers who stated multiple agencies had helped them.
- 52% of the workers interviewed in Gujarat and 45% in Maharashtra, received food ration as assistance and 3-4% said they received some Government money in both States. The remaining obtained some help in the form of cooked food or PPE but a vast majority said no help was being provided.

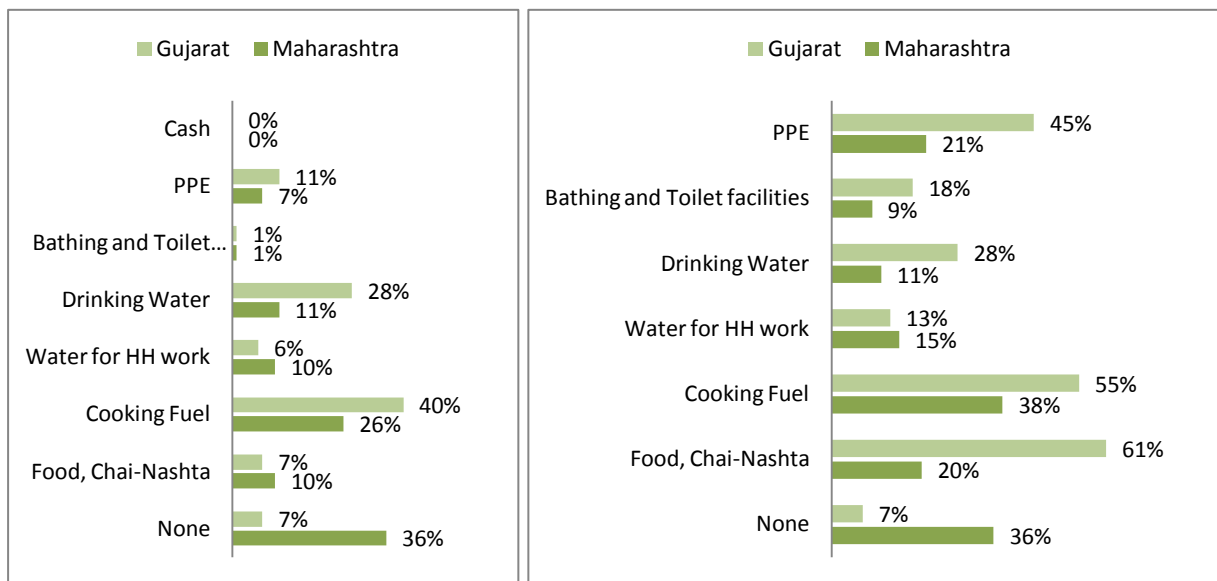


Data above is based on frequency of answers to multiple choice questions. It covers all respondents in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Cooking Fuel, Water and PPE are the new needs in addition to Food ration

- When asked about shortages/challenges currently being faced to those in the city: In Maharashtra about 35% have said they are facing no shortages compared to 7% in Gujarat.
- Amongst those who need help there are differences:**
In Gujarat, 40% selected Cooking fuel and 28% as Drinking water as first recorded answers. However, frequency of answers across multiple choices recorded prioritises the following: Food-Ration, Cooking Fuel, PPE, Drinking water.

In Maharashtra, Cooking fuel, Drinking water, Food and Water for household work are priorities based on first answers recorded. Calculating using frequency of answers across multiple choices, Cooking fuel still remains a top requirement, followed by Food, PPE and Water for household work.



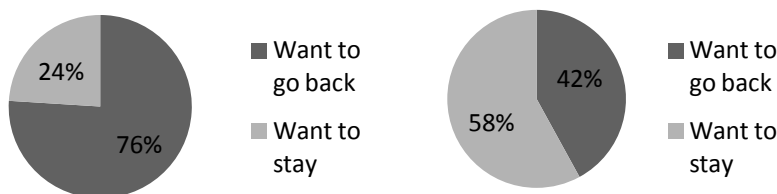
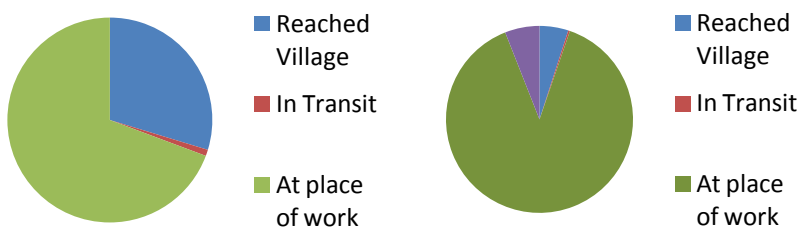
Data above is presented in two ways: One, based on what respondents selected first only and Second, based on frequency of answers (across what was selected first or second or third) to multiple choice questions. This data covers only those respondents who are still stranded at their place of work.

- 21-22% of those at their place of work in both States had ration left for only 0-2 days when the interview was conducted.**

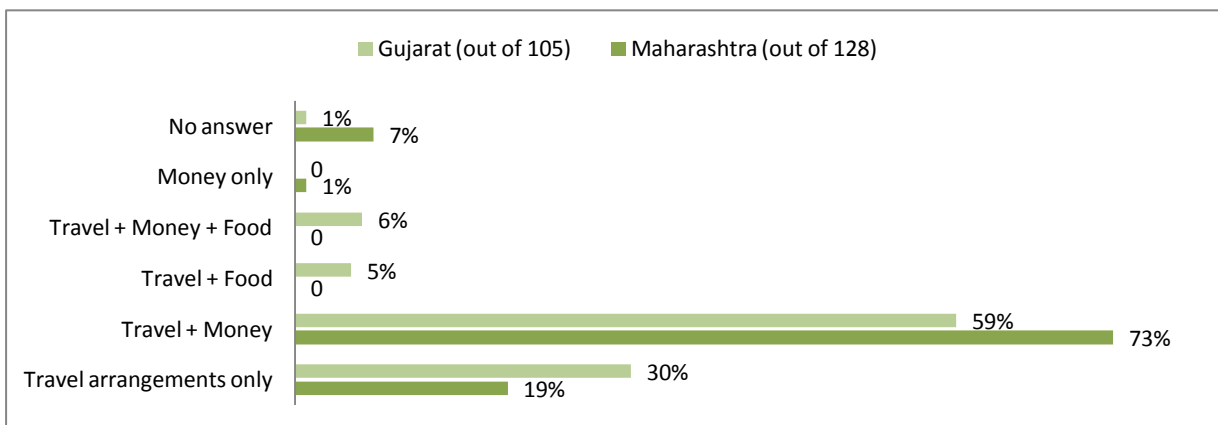
In Maharashtra, around 50% of those still at their place of work, have said that they have ration for 3-10 days. In Gujarat, 42% have ration for only 3-5 days.

Decision to Stay back or Return to the village

- **30% of workers in Gujarat and only 5% of those in Maharashtra have already returned to their villages.**
- **Of those still at their place of work, 68% workers in Gujarat are inter-state and 71% of this sub-set want to return.**
- **In Maharashtra, 49% of inter-state workers are still at the place of work and 73% of this sub-set want to return to their villages.**
- **Considering both inter-state and intra-state workers, 42% of those in Maharashtra and 76% in Gujarat want to return to their village.** On the other hand, all but one of the brick kiln workers in Rajasthan want to stay back.
- In Maharashtra, those who want to stay back are primarily domestic workers, construction workers, vendors and sex workers. About half of those (45%) who want to stay back own their house and 85% live with family in the city.
- **Of those who want to return, a majority in both States are inter-state migrants: 85% in Maharashtra and 64% in Gujarat.**
- **In Maharashtra and Gujarat, those who want to return require Travel arrangements and Money both (73%, 59% respectively).** A smaller number require only arrangements for Travel (19% in Maharashtra, 30% in Gujarat).



Gujarat Maharashtra



Sector-wise Findings

GUJARAT

21 Brick Kiln Workers	41 Textile Workers	42 Farm Labour	52 Sugarcane Cutters
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Employment & Wages

Brick Kiln Workers <p>71% workers said they would be paid later and almost none have received payment during the lockdown. Workers said that they are paid weekly and at the end of the season a final tally is done. There are also complaints that they are still being made to work and the attitude of the employer has worsened. All brick kiln workers are still at their place of work.</p>	Textile Workers <p>Around 63% say they have been paid for work done prior and another 30% will be paid later. However, none were paid during the lockdown due to the piece rate system of payment which pays as per output. Only about 46% of the workers say that their jobs will be retained post-lockdown. All textile workers are still at their place of work.</p>	Farm Labour <p>71% say they have been paid for work done before, but around 88% have not been paid during the lockdown. 45% of the workers said they were assured of work post the lockdown. 42% of farm workers we spoke to had returned to their villages and 57% still remain at their place of work.</p>	Sugarcane Cutters <p>92% workers said they would be paid later and none have received payment during the lockdown. Some continue to work at this time forcibly, have received no help from the employer and are uncertain of continued employment later. 69% of sugarcane cutters we spoke to had returned to their villages and 28% remain at their place of work.</p>
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Relief Assistance and Current Need

Brick Kiln Workers <p>81% of brick kiln workers said they have received no help during this lockdown. 19% had received food ration. 76% of the workers still at their place of work put drinking water as their first priority.</p>	Textile Workers <p>63% of textile workers said they had received no help during this lockdown. Another 27% said they had received cooked food. 34 out of 41 workers still at the workplace prioritised cooking fuel as their current need.</p>	Farm Labour <p>33% of farm workers have not received any help whereas 62% have been given food ration. Of the 24 labourers left at the workplace, 13 have asked for PPE, 5 for food/chai-nashta, 3 for water for household work and 3 for drinking water.</p>	Sugarcane Cutters <p>71% sugarcane cutters have received food ration but 25% say they have not received any help. All the sugarcane cutters remaining at their work place put drinking water as their current need.</p>
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Return to Villages

Brick Kiln Workers <p>Of the 21 brick kiln workers interviewed, 20 are still at their place of work and want to return to their villages – all are inter-state migrants.</p>	Textile Workers <p>Of the 41 textile workers interviewed, all are at their place of work and 28 want to return. 27 out of 28 workers wanting to return are inter-state migrants.</p>	Farm Labour <p>Of the 42 farm workers interviewed, 18 had reached their village and of those remaining all but one wanted to return to their village. 20 out of 23 workers wanting to go back belong to Gujarat.</p>	Sugarcane Cutters <p>Of the 52 sugarcane cutters interviewed, 36 had reached their village, 1 was in transit and of those 15 remaining all want to return to their village. 11 out of 15 are from within Gujarat.</p>
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MAHARASHTRA

85

Construction Workers

74

Domestic Labour

57

Daily Wage Earners

20

Sex Workers

Employment & Wages

Construction Workers

Only 14 out of 85 workers are from Maharashtra. 56% were paid prior to lockdown, 24% were not but will get paid later and 20% do not think they will get paid. During the lockdown, 74% have not been paid and another 14% were paid half wages. 32% have no contact with their employer and 34% have no job assurance.

Domestic Labour

68 out of 74 domestic labour are from Maharashtra. 81% said they were paid prior to the lockdown but 86% have not been paid during the lockdown period. 31% also have some job assurance but another 47% say they have no contact with the employer.

Daily Wage Earners

25 out of 57 daily wage earners are from Maharashtra – Mumbai and Pune combined. 60% said they were paid wages prior to lockdown, 11% will be paid later but 28% are self-employed so did not answer. 18 out of the 57 daily wage earners are vendors. Another 22 were not paid post-lockdown and 10 have been paid.

Sex Workers

5 out of 20 sex workers are from Maharashtra. Workplace is Pune itself. 90% said wages were paid prior to lockdown, and about half said they were paid post-lockdown whereas the other half identified as self-employed.

Relief Assistance and Current Need

Construction Workers

69% of workers have received no help, another 25% have been given food ration, 4% cooked food and 2% government money. Cooking fuel and water for household work is the first priority for the workers although 24% (18 workers out of 74 still at their place of work) said they did not need assistance.

Domestic Labour

35% reported no help received, another 57% were given food ration, 3% cooked food and 5% government money. 47% respondents said they did not need any assistance, and the remaining prioritised cooking fuel and to a smaller extent, PPE.

Daily Wage Earners

49% workers said they received no help, 30% received food ration, 12% cooked food and 9% monetary assistance through government. About half the workers said they did not need anything and of the remaining, the priorities were: cooking fuel, drinking water, food/chai-nashta.

Sex Workers

5% said no help was received, the remaining have all received food ration. Of those still at their place of work, current need is on food availability.

Return to Villages

Construction Workers

74 out of 85 workers are still at their place of work. 74% of the workers want to return and almost 93% of these workers are inter-state migrants. A majority of those wanting to return, are asking for travel and money arrangements both.

Domestic Labour

70 out of 74 workers are at their place of work and 22 of these said that the city was their residence. Only 7% of those still in the city want to return to their villages.

Daily Wage Earners

52 out of 57 daily wage workers are still in the city. Half of the workers want to stay back. Of those who want to return, 89% are inter-state migrants. A majority of those wanting to return, are asking for travel and money arrangements

Sex Workers

15 out of 20 are still in the city, 1 has reached the village and 4 did not give an answer. Almost all but one of the workers said they want to remain in the city.

Recommendations

Recommendations are in two parts – one, targeting those who remain at their place of work under and two, those who seek to return.

A. THOSE WHO WANT TO STAY BACK IN THE CITY

1. Universalisation of Public Distribution System

Our assessment indicates that only a little more than half the workers in both States have a ration card and given that it is not applicable when they migrate is not at all an adequate way in which to access the PDS. On the other hand, a vast majority in both States have Aadhar cards however these are not being used to direct benefits. Mounting evidence thus continues to point towards the universalisation of the PDS to anyone who needs food grains during the crisis.

2. Direct cash relief not money transfer

Considering data that indicates half the labourers do not have bank accounts, we suggest cash relief with an appropriate mechanism of doorstep delivery at their current location – which may be at their villages or place of work.

3. Assistance must meet shifting on-ground needs

So far, support to labourers has primarily come in the form of Food packets/Ration. However, needs on the ground amongst those who are still at their place of work is now shifting to include Cooking fuel, Water – for drinking and household work, and Personal Protective Equipment. There is also variation across sectors which highlights the need to make actions as localised as possible. At the same time, food ration supply must continue – 22% of the respondents in both States still at their place of work, had ration left for 0-2 days when the interview was conducted.

4. Leverage NGO networks

Most help being provided is centred around NGOs and SHGs, and to some extent from labour groups. Government role has varied as per State – much more in Maharashtra and lesser so in Gujarat. As per our findings and considering that many labourers have non-working phones at the moment – States can leverage and support the vast networks of on-ground NGOs/Labour unions/SHGs to identify and help distressed workers who want to return and provide appropriate relief to those who intend to stay.

5. Protect Worker Rights

The MHA order of 29th March to force employers to pay full wages can have adverse impacts on workers where smaller businesses/factories/industries cannot pay, leading to exploitation or letting employees go. Other countries are supporting employers through wage subsidies that assure workers of employment. Employers must be able to provide basic essentials to the vast majority of stranded workers and ensure workers are not treated as bonded labour nor evicted from current premises.

B. THOSE WHO WANT TO GO BACK TO THE VILLAGE

1. Provide Free Train Travel

All travel related to their returning home needs to be made free—the cost being borne by the national government. This should include last-mile connectivity and long-distance transportation: bus journey and/or train.

Many important steps have been taken by the government already. These include (a) permission to travel, (b) pressing trains into service for the bulk transfer of the passengers (more trains and higher frequency needed), (c) faster journey and thereby reducing travel time and exposure to risk, (d) better convenience, especially for the long distance travellers, and (e) running trains and buses at nearly half the capacity to avoid crowding and facilitate social distancing.

2. Journey Planning

In the given circumstances, with total lockdown in place and no income, savings and money, helping them start journey safe, travel safe and reach the destination safe is the second part. This includes: (a) careful planning, deft coordination and efficient execution of individual journey to avoid unruly crowds and disorderly rush, (b) screening of passengers prior to commencement of journey, (c) arrangements, instructions and supervision of journey with social distancing and hygienic behaviour on the way, (d) arrangement for food, water, soap, etc. during journey, (e) safety check and screening at the entrance to the state/village/destination, (f) quarantine/seclusion at home or public health facility depending on the need and the case, and (g) availability of food, ration, water, medicine at destination.

3. Cash Relief

Provide direct cash relief to all migrant workers returning home in lieu of wages lost.

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Gujarat: Majdur Adhikar Manch-Ahmedabad, Int Bhatta Majdoor Union-Ahmedabad.

Rajasthan: Int Bhatta Majdoor Union-Bhilwara.

Maharashtra: Paheli, Santulan, Janeev, Pune Shahar Molkareen Sanghatana, Molkareen Panchayat, Thane Shahar Koliwada Samvardhan Samiti, Koliwada Gaonthan Seva Samiti, Chendani Koliwada Samvardhan Samiti.

ANNEXURES

I. Rapid Assessment Questionnaire

I. Personal		
a.	Name	First Name: Middle Name: Last Name:
b.	Age	_____ Years
c.	Gender	1. Male 2. Female
d.	Religion	1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Buddhist 5. Sikh 6. Other
e.	Caste	1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. Other
f.	Education	1. Illiterate 2. Primary school 3. High School 4. Matriculation and above
g.	Which of the following ID documents do you have?	1. Bank Account 2. Jan Dhan Account 3. Ration Card 4. Voter Card 5. Aadhar Card 6. Other (please specify)
h.	How many years since you have been in working the city?	1. None 2. Less than 1 3. 1-5 years 4. 5-10 years 5. More than 10
i.	Native Place	Village name: Block: District: State:
j.	Current Location	1. Same as native place 2. If Different, please note address Street: Area: Settlement's Name: District: City: State: 3. At the work site: Street: Area: Settlement's Name: District: City: State:

II. Work		
a.	What do you work as?	1. Construction Labour 2. Domestic Labour 3. Waste Recycler 4. Agriculture Labour 5. Sugarcane Harvesters 6. Textile Workers 7. Other Industrial Workers 8. Others (please specify)
b.	Name of Employer	
c.	Who do you live with?	1. Other labour 2. Family
d.	How many people live with you?	1. 2-5 2. 5-10 3. More than 10
e.	Have you received wages for the work you did before the lockdown began?	1. Yes 2. No, but sure of receiving it 3. No, and unsure that it will be received
f.	Has your employer paid salaries for the duration of the lockdown?	1. Yes 2. Yes, but partial (till when) 3. No
g.	How has the employer behaved with you during the lockdown period?	1. Job assurance post lockdown 2. Has provided other support but no job assurance 3. No support or job assurance 4. No contact 5. Other (please specify)
III. COVID-19 Awareness and Support		
a.	From whom have you received awareness about COVID-19	1. News 2. NGO workers 3. Local authorities 4. Doctors 5. Not received any information 6. Other
b.	Have you or anyone you have been in contact with, been tested for COVID 19	1. Y 2. N
c.	In view of the current lockdown, what safety protocols are you practicing?	1. 14-day Quarantine 2. Hand washing 3. Use of face mask 4. Use of sanitizer 5. Other (please specify)
d.	What are the difficulties in protecting yourself?	1. Water inadequacy 2. Lack of food 3. Crowded conditions 4. Other (please specify)
IV. Assessing Current Need (for those who have reached, are in transit and those wanting to go back)		
a.	Please specify where you are	1. Still in usual location

	currently located: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If answer is 4., Select section A ▪ If answer is 1, 2 or 3, Select section B 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. In Transit 3. In Government shelter 4. Reached village 5. Other (please specify)
b.	What kind of support have you received so far in response to COVID-19?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monetary assistance by the Government 2. Dry rations 3. Cooked meals 4. PPE: face masks, sanitizer 5. Other (please specify)
c.	Organisations/individuals that have provided you support so far	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NGO 2. Government 3. Individuals including family/friends 4. Employer 5. Membership organisation (labour panchayats, self-help groups) 6. Other (please specify)
d.	Do you have sufficient food during the lockdown	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Y 2. N
e.	How many days ration do you have?	_____days
f.	What kind of shortages are you facing regarding basic necessities?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drinking water 2. Water for domestic consumption 3. Cooking fuel 4. tea and snacks 5. toilet and bathroom facilities 6. personal protective safety gears like mask, soaps, & sanitiser 7. Other (please specify)
g.	What additional support do you need?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food Ration 2. Other basic essentials (specify) 3. Adequate Water 4. Adequate sanitation facilities 5. Other (please specify)
h.	Have you received any nutritional support specifically for children (below the age of 5)?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Dry ration ii) Cooked meal iii) Other (please specify) 2. No
i	Do you wish to return to your native place?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reached already (Move to section A.) 2. Yes 3. No (Move to section B)
A. For those who have reached native place		
a.	What was the reason to leave your normal residence after the lock down was declared?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No livelihood 2. No place to stay in city 3. Employer asked to leave 4. Unable to find adequate support in city 5. Congested/crowded living conditions

		6. Others (please specify)
b.	Please list the difficulties you faced while returning to your native place	1. Transport unavailability (private and government) 2. Closed borders 3. Resistance from people back home 4. 14-day quarantine 5. Others (please specify)
c.	Please list the support being currently offered in your native place for incoming people from cities	1. Government schemes 2. Food (dry groceries) or cooked food 3. Livelihood options 4. Others (please specify)
d.	What additional support do you need in your native place?	1. Food 2. Livelihood 3. Money 4. Others (please specify)
B. For those who are seeking return to the village		
a.	Why do you want to return to your native place?	1. No livelihood 2. No place to stay in city 3. Employer asked to leave 4. Unable to find adequate support in city 5. Congested/crowded living conditions 6. Others (please specify)
b.	Please select the difficulties/conditions you know you will face in returning back to your native place	1. Transport unavailability (private and government) 2. Closed borders 3. Resistance from people back home 4. 14-day quarantine 5. Others (please specify)
c.	How much will your journey cost?	
d.	Do you have money to travel back?	1. Y 2. N
e.	What support do you need from authorities in the city to go back?	1. Transport Arrangement i. Train ii. Bus iii. Taxi/cab iv. Other (please specify) 2. Money 3. Other (please specify)
V	Observations of the enumerator that were not captured by the questions above.	

II. Selected Data Tables

1. Type of Documentation		
	Maharashtra (out of 341 surveys)	Gujarat (out of 200 responses)
Bank Accounts	60%	54%
Aadhar	95%	97%
Ration Card	58%	57%
Jan Dhan	9%	12%

2. Has your employer paid wages for work done before the lockdown?		
	Maharashtra (out of 341 surveys)	Gujarat (out of 200 responses)
Yes	64%	44%
No, but will get paid later	11%	47%
No, and will not be paid later	15%	9%
N.A	10%	-

3. Has your employer paid wages for work done during the lockdown?		
	Maharashtra (out of 341 surveys)	Gujarat (out of 200 responses)
No	59%	92%
Yes	12%	6%
Yes-but half	7%	1%
N.A/Self-employed	22%	3%

4. Type of Help received during lockdown (based on first and second selection of responses)				
	Maharashtra (out of 341 surveys)		Gujarat (out 200 responses)	
	Selection 1	Selection 2	Selection 1	Selection 2
No help received/Not adequate	46%	46%	38%	38%
Food ration	42%	3%	49%	3%
Cooked Food	7%	8%	9%	2%
Monetary Assistance through government	4%	-	3%	-
Ration through ration card	-	-	1%	-
Employer Arrangements	-	-	0.5%	-
PPE	-	3%	-	2%
Money	1%	-	-	-
No second option/N.A	1%	41%	-	56%

5. Where are you located now?		
	Maharashtra (out of 341 surveys)	Gujarat (out of 200 responses)
Reached Village	5%	30%
In Transit	0.3%	1%
At place of work	89%	70%
No answer	6%	-

6. Of those still at place of work, how many are Inter-state and Intra-state?		
	Maharashtra (out of 303 surveys)	Gujarat (out of 139 responses)
Inter-State	49%	68%
Intra-State	49%	27%
N.A	2%	4%

7. Of those who are Inter-state and still at their place of work, how many want to go to their village?		
	Maharashtra (out of 149 surveys)	Gujarat (out of 95 responses)
Want to go to their village	73%	71%
Want to stay at place of work	28%	29%
N.A	-	-

8. Of the total (inter and intra) still at place of work, how many want to go back to their village?		
	Maharashtra (out of 303)	Gujarat (out of 139)
Want to go back	42%	76%
Want to stay	58%	24%

9. Of those who want to go back, how many are Inter-State and Intra-State?		
	Maharashtra (out of 128)	Gujarat (out of 105)
Inter-State	85%	64%
Intra-State	13%	31%
Origin State Unknown	2%	5%

10. Assistance needed to go back		
	Maharashtra (out of 128)	Gujarat (out of 105)
Travel arrangements only	19%	30%
Travel + Money	73%	59%
Travel + Food	-	5%
Travel + Money + Food	-	6%
Money only	1%	-
No answer	7%	1%

11. What shortages/challenges are you facing now?						
(of those still at place of work)	Maharashtra (out of 303)			Gujarat (out of 139)		
	Selection 1	Selection 2	Selection 3	Selection 1	Selection 2	Selection 3
None	35%	35%	35%	7%	7%	7%
Food, Chai-Nashta	10%	6%	4%	7%	50%	4%
Cooking Fuel	26%	10%	2%	40%	9%	6%
Water for HH work	10%	5%	-	6%	7%	-
Bathing and Toilet	1%	5%	3%	1%	6%	11%
Drinking Water	11%	-	-	28%	-	-
PPE	7%	7%	7%	11%	7%	27%
Cash	-	0.3%	1%			
N.A	1%	1%	1%	-	-	-
No second/third	-	32%	49%	-	14%	45%

choice selected						
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12. How many days ration do you have left?		
(of those still at place of work)	Maharashtra (out of 303)	Gujarat (out of 139)
None	7%	1%
1-2 days	15%	20%
3-5 days	24%	42%
6-10 days	25%	26%
12-15 days	11%	4%
15+ days	14%	2%
We have enough	1%	5%
No appropriate answer	2%	-